THE BOMBAY COURIER

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] THURSDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9449.

FOR LONDON, the Ship *Asia*, of 550 Tons, *F. J. Stead, R. N.* Commander, will sail for that port about the middle of next month, and has good accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Captain *Stead*, at the office of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.*—Bombay, 16th November, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of *James Williams Esquire*, a British subject, lately in the Civil Service of the Hon'ble the United Company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to SPENCER COMPTON Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of November, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor for Petitioner.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 16th November, 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 20th instant, and following day at the Albion Hotel, sundry articles of household furniture, the property of the late *Mrs. Hart;* deceased, consisting of Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboards, large and small Bedsteads, two handsome Billiard Tables, with Cues &ca. a Pianoforte by *John Saife and Co.* hanging Lamps, double and single Wallshades, Pictures, Mats, [illegible]king Utensils, a quantity of Wines [illegible], Brandy, &c. &c. and a variety of o[illegible]rticles.

[illegible] o'clock, a Barouche, a Shigrampoe, [illegible] Carriage and Buggy Harness, sad[illegible].—Bombay, 15th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.—An Imperial Iron Printing Press, complete, and almost new. Inventors and Makers J. COPE AND THERWIN, London. *Price Rupees 500 ready money.* The Press to be removed at the expense and under the care of the Purchaser. Apply to MR. JAMES HUTCHINSON, Mission Press, Surat.—Surat, 16th November, 1837.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.* a few Hhds. of superior Sherry from Messrs. *Duff and Legh*, of London, at Rs. 350 per Hhds. also a few butts of Sherry from Messrs. *Ruskin, Telford, and Co.* at Rs. 450 per butt.—Bombay, 16th November, 1837.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND CEYLON, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the above communication, in the even of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter till the whole is paid; that a Charter be obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support whicha scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degre become pleadged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated; although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority canbe given, considers that a well arranged Steam Communication between England and all the Ports of India would realize from passengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as before said, no party will be bound by any present expressed intention of taking shares, though priority of claim will be conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible to communicate to parties at home the degree of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India, they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of course, with reference to the condition referred to in their case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee.

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by communications from Parties at that Presidency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund,
C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*
Town Hall, the 2nd Sept., 1837.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscribed with reference to the above notice:—

Names	*No. of Shares*	*Names.*	*No. of Shares.*
Last Advertised.. 1,811		J. N. Collins,.....	1
W. M. Dirom, Rajshye,	1	H. M. Smith.....	1
W. M. Kerry, Nauthpore.....	2	Charles Jones,..... ..	2
Lieut. H. Foquett, 56th Regt, N. I.....	1	Muddoosooden Chatterjee,.....	1
Capt. Meadows Taylor, Ellichpore.....	2	Capt. M. Smith, 23d Regt. N. I., Saugor..	2
M. McLeod, Burdwan,	2	C. Lindsay,.... } Gazette.	10
Walter Ewer,.....	5	Brigr. Fast .... } Oct. 81.	10
Wm. Brackwen,.... ..	2	Col. Wheeler,.. } Delhi	2
J. Bartlett,.....	1	Capt. Graham,.. }	1
David C. Low,.....	1	Maj. P L. Pew, Delhi,	10
C. Guezenec, junior,....	1	Chas. Hollings, ditto,	4
Groodass Mookerjee,..	1	J. Young,.....	1
Chundy Mookerjee,....	1	Ramanauth Tagore,....	1
William Jaffray,.....	1	A. H. Sim,.....	1
Lewis Balfour,..... ..	1	J. W. Alexander,.....	2
M. Schlatter,.....	1	David Hare,.....	2
Muddon Mohun Addy,	1	A. R. Jackson,..... ..	5
Bodon Chund Roy,....	1	D. Stewart,.....	2
Harry Mohun Roy....	1	A. Garden,.....	1
Alexander Gardyne,....	2	J. C. C. Sutherland,....	1
James Ogilvie,.....	2	Fred. J, Halliday,.....	1
Boleram Bose,..... ..	2	C. R. Martin, Houghly	1
Kissen Mohun Sing....	2	E. A. Samuels, Chinsurah.....	1
Samuel Smith,.....	2	T. A. Wise, M. D., Do.	1
John Rennie,.....	3	Capt. William Bockett, 9th Regt. N. I.....	1
W. H. Owen,.....	2	Hurrochunder Duss,..	1
T. James,.....	2	Culnojee Maneekchond,	2
James C. Thompson,..	1	Robert Watson,.....	5
Major Robert Becher,..	1		
C. H. Salter,.....	1		

Number 478 Total, 1,929

Books for Snbscriptions are now with each Member of the Committee, and with the Gentlemen and at the Places following:—

Bruce, Shand and Co. — Trade Rooms.
Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esq. — Army Agency Reading Rooms.
M. M. Manuk, Esq.
Exchange Rooms. — Calcutta Library.
Bengal Club.

Books will be sent, with thanks, to any Firm or Gentlemen whether in Calcutta or elsewhere, who may be disposed to further the object of the Subscription.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, *Secy. Com.* N. B. S. F.
October 21, 1837.

MADRAS SUBSCRIPTION.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscribed at Madras.

Names.	*No. of Shares.*	*Names*	*No. of Shares.*
Binny and Co.....	20	Mr. J. P. Cropley.....	3
Line and Co.....	20	Mr. T. F. McKennie....	1
J. Barrow and Co.....	20	Captain J. J. Underwood.....	2
James Ouchaterlony..	5	Lieut. A. DeButts.....	2
J. C. Morris, Esq.... .	2	Mr. R. Taylor.....	2
A. J. Macleane, Esq..	2	Messrs. Hunter and Co.	1
Captain T. Bond	1	C. Terosawmy Naick...	1
Hon. J. Sullivan..	4	Lieut.-Col. A. Tulloch..	2
Chucapah Chitty.... ..	1	W. Liddell, Esq.....	2
Sam and Co.....	4		
E. E. Elliott, Esq.....	1		

Numbers 24. Shares 96

(A true copy)
J. BARROW, *Agent to the* N. B. S. F. C.
Madras, 9th Ociober, 1837.

(A true copy.)
CHAS. B. GREENLAW,—*Secy.* Com. N. B. S. F.
Calcutta. October 23d, 1837

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Robert Henshaw*, having contracted with *Merwanjee Manockshaw*, to sell to him, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Garden with the Messuage, Tenement or Bungaloe standing thereon, with its appurtenances, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay at Khetwady in New Town and assessed by the Collector of quit and ground rent under (No. 2319) any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are to make known the same to Messieurs MORGAN, and ARMITAGE Solicitors, for the purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therein;—Dated this 15th day of November, 1837,

ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપીએચજે—રાબરટ•કેનશા•એ•ઘણીકિ•મેરવાંનજી•માંણેકશાહને બંગલો•એક•જમીન•શાહે•તથા•જેકાંઇ•તેનુ•કોએ•તે•શાહે•વેચાતુ•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુંછે•તે•શ્રી•બાહારકોટ•કુગરીનાં•કોલી•મોહોલામોંછે•તથા•તે•ઉપર•આશેશમેનટની•છુકનો•આંક ૩૦૮ મોંછે•વાશતે•શરવે•લોક•અથવા•લોકોનો•ગીરવી•અથવા•વારશો•અથવા•બીજી•કાંઇ•રીતનો•દાવો•અથવા•માંગણુ•અથવા•હલાકો•પોચતો•કોએતો•તેનાંમોને•જાંણ•કરેચજે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો•મીશતર•જેમીશ•પાચ•ખરીદદાર નાં•ધારાનાં•વકીલને•જાહેર•કરે—મુદતપછી કોઇનો•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•નહી— તારીખ ૧૩ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ❀

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 16th November 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned Sherry Wine of very superior quality (Gold Colour) from *Messrs. H. B. Smith* and Co.

in Wood....at ~~Rs~~ 400 per Hhd.
" bottle...." " 22 per dozen.

FRITH. and Co.
Nesbit lane, 15th November, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Mahomed Syed Been Mahomed Ebrahim Purkar*, hath contrated with *Ardaseer Hormasjee*, to sell and dispose of all that his Dwelling House, situate lying and being in Dungree Cooley street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 308, any person or persons having any right, claim or demand upon the aforesaid Premises either by mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. JAMES PATCH, attorney for the said purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default whereof they will be precluded therefrom Dated; this 13th day of November, 1837,

اشتهار

محمد سعيد بن محمد ابراهيم پركار قرار نموده است به اردبيسر هرموزجي براي فروختن يک خانه که بر دونگري ورمحله کولي واقع است و بران خانه مذکور نمبر ۳۰۸ مرقوم است کسانيکه بران خانه مزبور وعوئي قرض يا رهن يا ورثه يا غير ازين واشته باشند ازامروز تاور مدت چهارده روز به مستر جيمس پاچ وکيل خريدار را ظاهر سازو بعد ازمدت مرقوم وعواش باطل گردد

۱۳ نوبمبر ۱۸۳۷

ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપીએચજે—મહમદ•શાહએદ•ઇન•મહમદ•ઇબરાહમ•પરકાર એ•ઘણીએ•પોતાનુ•ઘેર•એક•અરદેશર•હોરમજજીને•વેચાતુ•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુંછે•તે•શ્રી•બાહારકોટ•કુગરીનાં•કોલી•મોહોલામોંછે•તથા•તે•ઉપર•આશેશમેનટની•છુકનો•આંક ૩૦૮ મોંછે•વાશતે•શરવે•લોક•અથવા•લોકોનો•ગીરવી•અથવા•વારશો•અથવા•બીજી•કાંઇ•રીતનો•દાવો•અથવા•માંગણુ•પોચતુ•કોએતો•તેનાંમોને•જાંણ•કરેચજે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો•મીશતર•જેમીશ•પાચ•ખરીદદારનાં•ધારાનાં વકીલને•જાહેર•કરે•મુદતપછી•કોઇનો•દાવો કબુલ•કરશે•નહી—તારીખ ૧૫ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ❀

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 6th November, 1837.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

1. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council. has been pleased to admit Margaret Cobb, Widow of the late Gunner Richard Cobb of the Regiment of Artillery, on Lord Clive's Fund, on the usual allowance, from the 25th September 1837 agreeably to the Regulations.

2. With reference to G. G. O. No. 232 of 1837, Captain O. Poole of the Invalid Establishment, is directed to join the Head Quarters of the Native Veteran Battalion at Dapoolee.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 7th November, 1837.

1. An arrangement dated 23rd ultimo, by which Assistant Surgeon Waller, Vaccinator in the Concan, relieved Assistant Surgeon Lawrance at Rutnagherry, from the medical charge of the Detachment of the 25th Native Infantry at that Station, owing to the indisposition of the latter Officer, is confirmed.

2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

Lieut. J. Penny, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry, from 15th Nov. to 15th Dec.—In extension, to enable him to re-join.

Lieut. F. D. Bagshawe, 5th Regt. N. I. from 2nd Nov. to 12th Nov.—On private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 8th November 1837.

1. An Order by the Officer Commanding at Hursole dated 27th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Prichard to afford medical aid to the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, and detail of the Golundauze Battalion at that Station, on the departure of Assistant Surgeon J. J. Hamilton on duty to Broach, is confirmed.

2. The Officer Commanding the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, has permission to detach a Recruiting party of one Jemedar, one Naik and three Privates, to the Southern Concan.

3. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Bt. Captain H. H. Hobson, 20th Regiment N. I. from 26th October, to 30th November on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 9th November 1837.

1. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has been pleased to admit Mary Pilcher, Widow of the late Serjeant Major George Pilcher, of the 1st Troop Horse Artillery, on Lord Clive's Fund, on the usual allowance, from the 4th October 1837, agreeably to the Regulations.

Head Quarters, Bombay 10th November 1837.

1. The annual Invaliding and Pensioning Committee will assemble at the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army, on Wednesday next the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

Present.

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor. — Members: Major G. J. Wilson, 23rd Regiment Native Infantry. Capt. C. Newport, 23d Regt. N. I. Capt. J. Saunders, 15th Regt. N. I. Superintending Surgeon L. Sur. T. P. Weekes, Hathway, 23d Regt. N. I.

The unfits of the 16th and 25th Regiments Native Infantry, will appear before the Committee on the above day, for examination.

2. Private Timmeah, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, having satisfactorily accounted for overstaying his furlough, he is to be re-admitted into the Service, and brought again on the strength of his Corps, from the date on which he was struck off.

3. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. H. C. Morse, 8th Regt. N. I. from 6th November to 20th November, on Medical certificate, to proceed.

Surgeon A. Mackell, 9th Regt. N. I. from 3d do. to ditto do. do.

Head Quarters, Bombay 11th November 1837.

1. First Native Hospital Assistant Antonio Fernandes, attached to the Jail Hospital at Dharwar, is promoted to Assistant Apothecary, and appointed to do duty in the medical depot at Belgaum.

2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. T. W. Hicks, Artillery from 16th November, To 30th Nov.—In extension, to enable him to re-join.

Lieut. T R. Stewart 8th Regt. N. I. from 1st ditto to 30th ditto.—In extension, to remain at the Mahabuleshwur Hills, on medical certificate.

Capt. H. Stephenson 25th Regt, N. I. from Ditto Do.

Ensign J. L. Taylor, attached to 8thth Regt. N. I. Ditto do

Capt. H. Pelham, Invalids Do do. do.

Lieut. E, Hunt, Invalids from 14th Nov. Do. do.

STRATFORD POWELL,—*Lieut. Col. Adjutant Genl. of the Army.*

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 8th November 1837.

No. 433.—Lieutenant F. D. Bagshawe, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed an Acting 3rd Assistant Commissary General in charge of the Bazar at Belgaum, temporarily vacant by the appointment of Brevet Captain Stockley to Rajcote.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1837.

No. 434.—By a Resolution passed in the General Department, under date the 12th ultimo, the arrangement announced in General Order dated the 28th of September last (No, 434,) by which Assistant Apothecary Burns, was placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been cancelled.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Sec. to Govt.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—You are full on the subjects of Steam, Bank and Roads—a road to Agra, may it be made? and when made may it be kept in repair? But it would seem to be the policy of our government, when a road is made, to let it alone let it take care of itself. Thousands may be spent on the construction, tens may be required for the maintenance and for the saving of these tens the thousands are suffered to be lost. Witness the roads in the Southern Conkan. In what state is the one from Chiploon by the Koinbarlee ghat. In what state is that from the sea coast to the Dapoolee cantonment? one ot the most beautiful specimens of road making I have ever seen. I mean of construction, not of engineering, for that is in fault at one place at least. But it is entirely owing to its particularly good constructions, that it has not been, long ere now, swept into the Sea. But the rains which fell on it, and had no passage by its sides, these being filled up with the debris of the banks by its sides, when banks existed and the water that rolled down on it from the contigious elevations, and ran in streams in its centre had no power to carry the road away, but merely cut channels deep and narrow in it. There was a small sum given for the repair of this road the year before last but the repairs were badly executed, merely generally a quantity of earth thrown into the ruts and on the rough stony parts and in the hollows; the sides were not cleared out, and what of this earth was not blown away in the dry season was swept away by almost the first heavy dash of rain.

There is an old proverb, that "what is every man's business is nobody's" and this is exemplified in the case of roads. The Government may at times grant the smallest compatible sum of money for their repairs—but who is to execute them. Will an officer at his own expence brave the heat of noon to go miles and superintend and instruct the workmen, or is it expected that the workmen will do the business without Superintendance. Those who expect either will find themselves deceived The Dapoolie road is in many places now barely passable. scarcely so for vehicles, in some places it is a mass of bare rock, in others of rough stones either loose or imbedded, in others it requires skilful driving to steer clear of the ruts. Yet was this road made at a considerable expence, and now is just going to utter decay. If thoroughly repaired now it could be easily kept in order and at very little expence afterwards. A little overhauling just before the rains set in, and after they had ceased, would keep all right. But to effect this it would, I conceive be necessary that a person whose business it would be, should survey it at those periods.

A road was carried out towards the east or about 3 miles from Dapoolee. The line is badly chosen for the first mile, but a better could easily be made and if this were carried on to join the road in the interior of the Konkun, somewhere between Mhar and Polaetpoor, it would be a matter of consequence both to Europeans and Natives. If this were done and one steep little bit on the line to the sea coast rectified which might be effected at some cost not much I fancy, a traveller could land at Hurnee step into his buggy and drive to the foot of the Mahableswer hills. Nor would there be any difficulty of moment in carrying on a line of road from Nagoothia by the heads of the rivers all the way to the territory of Goa. But if these roads were made would they be kept in repair? I recollect urging some natives to get wheeled vehicles, in place of carrying produce on their own heads or those of their women, or on the backs of bullocks. I combated all their objections, excepting the last, and there I was in my turn silenced. Before, said they our wheeled vehicles can be ready and our cattle trained the road will be impassible for them and what then would be their use. This was a floorer Mr. Editor, I had seen quite enough of such things as to know the probability that it would also in this particular instance, be the case.

It would add greatly to the comfort, and even to the health of the traveller whether in sickness, or for pleasure, or on commercial pursuits if roads in this arid burning climate were sheltered by rows of trees on both sides. But what is the fact,? the very trees which grow on their sides are cut down at the pleasure of any *native* who chooses so to do, witness again the Dapoolee road, Mangos, Jack, all the tribe of Fig trees that here and there gave a shade to the wearied and sunbeaten traveller have fallen or are almost without exception marked for their fall, The very cantonment is almost stripped of its trees. The hills around are laid bare and none are planted to succeed them.

O Dapoolee, thou that lay in Beauty with thy towering trees of many years in thy lap,—while the surrounding

hills were clad to their tops with trees and shrubs of every hue of flower, and fragrance! how often have I climbed to some lofty summit and traced the course of the streams below by their broad lines of splendid flowers.

Alas! how is thy beauty faded and thy coolness gone, now but a few bushes, solitary and at long intervals of green shrub only mark the desolation of the brown and black hills the more strongly. And the sun beats on the bare rock and uncovered earth, and the wind carries his fiery rays along and they scorch the land and its inhabitants. The shelter is destroyed and the streams are dried up. The Dryads have ceased to exist and the Naaids have in terror fled.

Why are not the natives assessed to keep roads in repair or even to make petty but useful cross lines. Oh. say some philanthropists, that would never do under British rule, it would be an interference with the liberty of the subject, consequently it would be tyranny. Now what is the sea coast duty of 4½ per cent. on all goods landed, or any other percentage, or the Land tax of half or any part of the produce of the soil, what are all the laws of the country, but interferences with the liberty of the subject? None but the most outrageous state of Barbarism is free from interference. If the interference is for the benefit of the state it is a proper interference, and if not so it is not a proper one. In my country, and I have been taught to believe that it enjoys as much freedom as any state in Europe, each assessment is not considered a hardship. Every man living in the country is obliged to work six days annually on the Parish roads —aye to work, or to pay such sum of money as may be assessed by the road trustees, as a commutation for the six days labour. The certainty of the payments is such that money is lent, for the erection of bridges, or other particular purposes upon the security of the commutation road rates, I wish had a couple of thousand pounds or so to lend on them, the interest is very good!! this is by the bye.

Now if the Indian Governments were to adopt this plan. Make their grand lines of Road, and support them by the general revenues of the country. Open up cross i. e. district roads, and assess the inhabitants of the respective districts for their repairs—when deficient, aid them, when in excess, construct bridges, or make new lines all under proper superintendance and the country would soon be intersected with roads, and the people would learn to have some skill in making them and pride in keeping them in good state. Further as the country people are fully one third of the year in a state of apathetic idleness, sitting only when they are wearied of laying down, and awake only because they cannot sleep all the while—it would be beneficial to call them out to a few days labour—in their seasons of idleness.—its tendency would be to strengthen their bodies, and to expand their minds, a little. The Kotas, and other gentlemen could pay in money, that others might be hired to work for them.

S.

Since the foregoing was penned,

P. S.—The Dapoolie road is undergoing a repair—of what sort think you? Some loose earth or gravel, as it may be, is thrown loosely into the ruts and over the projecting stones, beg pardon not over them, but between them rather, for the tops of them, frequently are suffered to protrude; a precious dusty road we shall have of it, for the cattle's feet will pound down the loose stuff quite enough and the winds will take it up and carry it along. No clearing out of the sides, no raising up of the centre which in many places is three, six and nine inches and perhaps more, lower than the edges, forming a fine channel for the water to run in in the rainy season Oni jam satis, were this done on a mans private estate, he would be called penny wise and pound foolish.

S.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—16th November, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Thursday	1 9	1 28
Friday	1 48	2 8

MILITARY ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Major Clunes, from Rajcote.
Surgeon Kays, 12th Regt. from Do.
Assist. Surg. Hamilton, M. D. from Mhyee Caunta.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign G. H. Robertson, 25th Regt. N. I. to Dapoolee.
Lieut Clutterbuck, 38th Madras N. I. to Kamptee.
Capt. John Lloyd, Artillery to Ahmednugger.
Lieut E. B. Owen, H. M. 17th Foot to Poonah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

November 15th.—His Highness the Nizam's Barque Mahomedee, J. B. Wilson, Master from China 16th August Batavia 27th September the Alexr. Baring and Ingleborough passed Anger on 1st October for China.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

The East India Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone.

Steamers.—Berenice.

Free Traders.—Logan, Tory, Sarah, Portsea. Princess Charlotte, Walmer Castle, Hannah, John Knox, Asia. Orient, Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances and Emma. Hero of Malown, Eamont, Calcutta, and Urania.

Country Vessels.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, Orleana Sumdany. and Sultana.

French.—Barque La Marie.

His Highness the Nizam's,—Barque Mecca, Piedmontese. and Mahomeedee.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, 16th NOVEMBER, 1837.

The Canton authorities are acting with much greater decision than we have hitherto given them credit for, and if their measures of repression are persisted in we fear that a serious blow may we struck at our commerce in that quarter. Like however all the rest of the fulminations of the Chinese Emperor we suppose that *fumum ex fulgore* will be the rule of the present as of bygone imperial mandates, and that the Mandarins will find something with which to appease the storm brooding at Pekin, and to divert some small portion of the fleet of ships of war, numerous as the stars, which is ordered to surround the coasts of China and put the barbarians to the rout.

The pros and cons of the affairs of Burmah are progressing, so that some conclusion cannot long be delayed. Our intelligence from the other side of India convinces us that some apprehensions of a hostile termination of the discussions with His Burmese Majesty are entertained, as we find our troops gathering in stronger numbers on the Frontier. Another indication too of the unfavorable turn of affairs is the circumstance that Col. Burney had quitted Moulmein and arrived at Calcutta. If a struggle should arise we shall regard it with peculiar interest, not from any importance which may attach itself to the military display which may be made, but for the consequences to us which must result from any increased extension of our dominion in that quarter, opening as we anticipate it will do an avenue, by which we may explore the condition of the countries to the rearward of the Burmese kingdom, and facilitate our means of commmunicating with a part of the Chinese empire at present almost utterly unknown to us. That much may be expected from an increase of power in the direction of Ava is abundantly manifest from the natural and other resources of the country, and from the augmentation which our commerce is daily experiencing. From the returns of the commerce of Moulmein which appeared lately in one of the Indian papers it seemed to have nearly doubled itself within the last 12 months.

We perceive in the Calcutta papers the report of a case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in which a Mr. Adam is appellant against an order for his removal or deportation from the colony of Mauritius, which as being an Alien and as having figured in the political disturbances of which that place was, some few years since, the theatre, had been pronounced against him by the Colonial office and carried into effect by the authorities of the island. This person it was who assumed the command of the volunteers who were enrolled, as they pretended with the authority and sanction of the Government, for the expressed object of repressing any demonstration of dissatisfaction which might emanate from the slave population on the eve of it's emancipation, and as the measures for the amelioration of the condition of the slave began to develope themselves. We believe that the illegal force, which was organised for such ostensible objects, but whose intentions the Government subsequently saw reasons for distrusting, was called into existence for far different purposes that those with which it was thought expedient to amuse the Government and lull any suspicions into security. On the removal or deportation of Mr. Adam he repaired to England, and as we believe lodged an appeal against the ministerial Act which had removed him from the place he had chosen for his residence. The appeal must have been long pending as it is now some years since the transactions which gave it existence, and the Lords of the privy Council have not yet rendered any decision. For our parts, considering Mr. Adam an alien, and that any nation or community has the right to remove from it's bosom any person not constituting part of itself, we are utterly at a loss to conjecture what grounds of appeal this gentleman could have had. We believe it is unquestionable that he is an alien with respect to Englishmen and their possessions, for he is a native of France, and was if we are not mistaken one of Napoleon's soldiers: so that it becomes extremely difficult to divine what are his arguments for resisting a sentence carried into effect against him as being an *alien*, and as having interfered with the politics of a British colony and headed an armed force organised without any or a sufficient sanction, and which the Government subsequently disbanded and called upon to surrender up it's arms. Considering the time which has elapsed subsequent to the occurrences in question we should not have brought the subject forward in our columns if this appeal had not stared us in the face, with all the questionable right of an alien to institute an inquiry as to an act, which although it should never be wantonly exercised, must still be based upon incontrovertible grounds, whenever it may suit a Government to resort to it against a person in legal expression *alienigena* and who had not any title to residence as a denizen. We wonder therefore what ingredient there was in the case of Mr. Adam, a person who had established himself at the Mauritius subsequent as we are informed to its conquest by the British arms, which could raise any knotty quibble tending to shield him from the arm of authority, for assuming within a foreign country a right, belonging as we conceive only to its subject inhabitants, that of interfering with its politics and government, We shall be curious therefore to see the postponed judgment of the Privy Council; as it may perhaps enlighten us on the subject of allegiance, particularly as we believe that many aliens are at present meddling in the political disputes of the mother country with another important colony, and are not ignorant of the pendency of this appeal of Mr. Adam to the privy council, and ready to draw deductions in their own favor from any decision in his. We have not room to insert in our sheet of this day the arguments of the pending appeal but hope to do so in our next number.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR—October 18.

A Native Officer Shot On parade.—A shocking occurrence took place at Secunderabad on the 10th Instant. The Subidar Major of the Golundauze a Native Officer much respected in the Artillery, and of forty-five years exemplary service, was shot on the Parade by a Naigue of the same Corps, while in the act of inspecting the Company. The ruffian was at the time within three feet of his unfortunate victim, whose death was instantaneous. The whole inciting cause to this murderous deed appear to have been, that the Subidar Major had found it necessary the day preceding to award to this Naigue some slight punishment, a few hours extra duty, which, occuring on the last day of the Dusserah, had necessarily prevented his participating in the amusements, and thence aroused all the evil passions of his nature.

The present is, we understand, the third instance that has occurred at Secunderabad within the last three or four months, in two of which the Service has been deprived of very estimable Native Officers, and the events growing out of matters connected with Military discipline it behoves the ruling authorities to address themselves to a close and searching investigation of the root of these grave evils. Military men well know that there is no example possessed of so dangerous a tendency, in its infectious character, as this fatal resentment of the exercised authority of superior Officers; and it must be crushed with a heavy hand. The abolition of Corporal Punishment in the Army, we have heard many Military men declare, has weakened very considerably the respect that was before observed by the Sepoy towards the Native Officer; it has taught the former the necessity of behaving towards his superior as one having authority. The Native Officers indeed have always been the most strenous complainants against that hasty and ill judged measure of abolition; and instances such as that now before us will teach the Government of India that their murmurs and their apprehensions are neither groundless nor exaggerated. Obedience and respect to superior authority are the soul of discipline—let us beware how we allow their alienation to become familarized in any degree in the mind of the Native Soldier.—

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Nov. 1.

Scott's *Compendium* has this day changed the name of its news sheet to the *Daily News*.

The *Syed Khan* has brought us Canton news to the 18th September, and Singapore letters to the 11th October; but our Singapore files only extend to the 5th, the reason being, that one of the two papers, (both of which were published only once a week,) the *Singapore Chronicle*, was discontinued at the close of last month.

The news from China becomes more gloomy with every arrival. The Imperial Edicts against Opium are no longer empty words. The Canton smugglers have been visited with so much rigor and so diligently watched, that they have been obliged to abandon their precarious occupation, and the clearances at Lintin have consequently been reduced almost to nothing, being only 107 chests in the first week of September and 256 up to the 15th of that month, the latter quantity being composed of 113 chests of Patna Opium, 40 Benares and 103 Malwa. The Opium ships have also been obliged to quit the anchorange at Lintin, and for the present they are all outside, at Hongkong, about thirty miles from Lintin; but there even it is doubtful if they can remain, since the Chinese authorities are said to have threatened a stoppage of the whole trade with the British nation if the Opium ships are not sent away altogether.

The *Canton Register* of the 18th September has a very desponding article upon the subject, which we have copied. The following report is from a commercial letter of the same date:

"Since our last per H. M. S. *Raleigh* we have hardly any alteration to make in our Opium market, as the vigilance of the Mandarins against the Opium dealers seems to be acted upon with greater force than before, and it is their object to seize some of them; owing to which both the dealers and the brokers have retired from Canton and secreted themselves in different Provinces. The vigilance of the Mandarins is kept up with such strictness, that parties who try to smuggle in small quantities, such as a chest or part of a chest, are detected by the Mandarin people. The nominal prices are—

New Patna,	Sp. Drs. 650	to Sp, Drs. 655.
New Benares,	Sp. Drs. 650	to Sp. Drs. 655.
Old Patna,	Sp. Drs. 780	to Sp. Drs. 785.
Malwa,	Sp. Drs. 500	to Sp. Drs. 505.

Sycee, large ingots, from 6 to 6½ per cent. premium, very scarce; Sycee, small ingots, from 4½ to 6 per cent. premium, very scarce. Co.'s Bills *a* 30 days sight at 216 Co.'s Rs per 100 Dollars."

The deliveries of Opium in August amounted to 2051¾ chests, making a total of 12,370¾ chests between the 1st April and 1st September, when the Stock remaining at Lintin amounted to 9581¼ chests.

The *General Kyd* arrived in China on the 8th of September.

(*From the Canton Price Current, Sept*, 12.

"Beetel Nut—We have had further arrivals; but we do not hear of the Cargoes being yet sold.

Camlets,—In consequence of considerable arrivals, prices are on the decline.

Cotton.—The demand during the week has been rather dull. In the few sales that have been made of *Bombay*, the higher qualities have supported former prices, but the middling and inferior descriptions have declined two or three mace per pecul.

There is more enquiry at present for the *Bengal* than for the *Bombay* staple.

Opium.—The interruption to the trade is not yet removed; the Brokers are still obliged to be absent, and no business has been transacted for some time, except for the *Coast* deliveries. The mandarins continue very vigilant in their search after the dealers in the Drug. Deliveries to the 8th inst.—*Patna new* 46; *Malwa* 61, Total 107 chests.

Rice.—We do not hear of any sales."

CALCUTTA COURIER.—November 2.

We hear that the following was the last arrangement for the movements of the Commander in Chief:—that His Excellency was to leave Simla on the 25th or 26th, and Bar on the 27th ultimo, proceeding through Hansee and Hissar, Jypore, Ajmere, and Nusseerabad to Oudepore; and then back through Neemuch, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, and Kurnaul, to Simla.

The *Bombay Courier*, received to-day, mentions that the *Berenice* is expected to be ready by the 30th of this month. We therefore begin to look out for the usual Post Office notice fixing the date for despatching the next Steam mail from Calcutta.

The *Berenice's* broken limb has been sent round to Calcutta, and is now at the Mint, where, we understand, it has excited some surprise to find the piece of metal such a trifling matter to replace with a new one, that the job can be easily finished in a day or two. A new connecting shaft piece however, it seems, will not be required from Calcutta as they have contrived to make one also at Bombay, but the duplicate may come into service perhaps when the *Berenice* makes another effort to contend with the Bombay monsoon.

The monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society last night exhibited a good indication of the growing interest of the public in the labors of this Society, five new Members being elected and four more proposed. Among the exhibitions of the evening were the two gold medals sent out by the London Geological Society to be presented to Captain Cautley and Dr. Falcone—the whole of Dr. McClelland's splendid Zoological drawings and descriptions of his collection, when on the Assam expedition—and two beautiful journals presented by Lieutenant Kittoe, of his march to Goomsur, illustrated with a number of admirable drawings of objects noticed on the march—a fine collection of fossil bones from the Sewallic range presented by Conductor Daw. (It is worthy of remark that several of the best contributors to science in India have been in the rank of Sergeants and Conductors), and Dr. Bantor's Catalogue of fishes and snakes, a portion of the collection in the museum. The Society take the opportunity of Dr. Cantor's approaching departure for Europe to send duplicates of part of their collection for the Company's museum and also for some of the Continental museums

A set of specimens of Lichens used as dyes in Europe was exhibited, with a communication from Lord Auckland, which stated that His Lordship had received them from the Agricultural Committee of the Asiatic Society, with a request to be supplied in return with specimens of Lichens used for similar purposes in India. It was in consequence resolved to send home immediately a portion of a large collection of Himalaya Lichens presented some time ago by Mrs. Siddons.

The Curatorship of the museum is not to be filled up at present. At least until the arrival of Mr. Cosma de Koros who has the offer of it and is coming down to Calcutta. In the mean time the saving will go to increase the funds applicable to increasing the stock of the museum.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—November 3.

We are corrected by a friend as to the *Berenice's* "broken limb." It is only a drawing of it that has been sent to the Calcutta Mint. A letter received yesterday from Bombay, mentions that the shaft was at the Mint there, and that they were getting on well with it.

We copy from the *Hurkaru* a letter, addressed to the Editor of the *Sandwich Island Gazette*, describing a remarkakle occurrence in those islands, which is likely to produce a breach of the amicable relations that have so long subsisted between them and Great Britain. The occurrence alluded to, as described, is an outrage upon the British flag, and at the same time an act of bigotry or tyranny in forcing two French Catholic Missionaries off the island, and obliging an English vessel, the Brig *Clementine*, to receive them under penalty of being fired into. The Captain of the Brig is said to have hauled down his flag in consequence, and to have abandoned the vessel, leaving her a prison ship in possession of the Sandwich Government with the two Frenchmen on board.

ENGLISHMAN.—Nov. 1.

Comprehensive Steam Prospectus.—The number of conditional shares under the notice of the Calcutta Steam Committee encreased during last week to 1,929, by 475 names, exclusive of the 36 shares from Madras. The increase in the Bengal list during the past week was 118 shares. Of the whole number of 1929 above 1700 have been subscribed in Calcutta alone; the presidency therefore may be considered as almost exhausted, but we can only hold the Mofussil as beginning.

BENGAL HURKARU,—November 1.

An Extra Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Gaillardon*, Rapson, from Penang 12th October and the *Mermaid* Roche, from Moulmein 23d October. The latter has on board Colonel Burney, resident at Ava.

"The H. C. Schooner *George Swinton* arrived here from Rangoon on the 15th instant, bringing over Lt. Col. Burney the Resident at the Court of Ava, with his family and suite. Col. Burney landed at 4 P. on that day under the salute due to his rank. He quitted Maulmain again this morning to embark on board the *Mermaid*, in which vessel he has taken his passage for Calcutta. We heartily trust that his proceeding to the seat of government will tend to bring the question of our relations with the Court of Ava to some kind of settlement. We seem at present to be in a very anomalous kind of position, and we are at a loss to divine what is the line of policy intended to be pursued. Dr. Bayfield remains at Rangoon in charge of the duties of Consul. All appears quiet and well disposed at that place, but of course, much uneasiness and disquietude must be felt there at the prospect of being involved in hostilities, and indeed, until the question of peace or war be fairly settled, the people of both places must continue in a state of doubt and suspense, to the manifest injury of their concerns, and to the decided obstruction to all attempts at improving the resources of this country. It is not to be supposed that people will settle or send their money here so long as they have hanging over their heads the possibility of an invasion from the Burmese: and again, so long as war with the Burmese continues probable, the result of it is so easily guessed at that people will hang back, expecting a wider field for the employment of their capital,"

Our private letters tell us, that "the King of Ava continues resolved to cut all political connexion with us, and for the present, it rests with our Governor General to make the next move. If he continues to hesitate and consider, the Majesty of Ava will most probably be encouraged to go on, and see what more he can do with impunity.

It is all nonsense to talk of the folly of going to a heavy expense for the purpose of teaching lessons of humility to a proud barbarian. We are in close contact with this barbarian and cannot forswear his company, and we *must* teach him the duties of a good neighbour. Do what we will I think he must soon become an intolerable nuisance."

BENGAL HURKARU.—November 2.

Canton papers to the 6th of September, and a *Singapore Free Press* of the 5th of October, reached us yesterday, from which we give extracts under the proper head. The rigorous measures instituted by the Chinese authorities against the Opium trade, seem to be pursued with increasing severity. The receiving ships had been annoyed by being moved from place to place, and ultimately constrained to depart to Hong-Kong, a port about forty miles to the eastward of Cap Sing-Moon, after application on the subject had been made to Her Majesty's Superintendent, which caused him to quit Canton Macao. More edicts had been fulminated against portation of the drug, and it is said, that in consequence of the Peking authorities being cognizant of the which existed of getting the inferior Mandarins to corrate with them in suppressing the smuggling trade, had recommended the Emperor "*to do away with the whole of the foreign trade, as the only means of preventing Opium from being brought into the Empire.*" The Viceroy's order for the compulsory departure of the Opium ships not having been complied with, and the Hong Merchants having reported to him that the vessels had gone, he threw their representation at their heads, with an observation, that his order for the departure of the vessels, must be *obeyed* and not *evaded*: so it appears that nothing short of the entire disappearance of the Opium ships will now satisfy the Government, and it was expected that Capt. Elliot, the Superintendent, would be applied to on the subject, with a threat that the trade would be stopped, unless the orders of the Government were complied with. Chin, the Admiral, in an edict, in which he intimates that he is ordered to chase away all opium ships as well as those which do not go up to Canton to trade, threatens, on the indiction of obstinateness on the part of the foreigners, to place along the boundaries of the Chinese empire, "a thousand ships of war, numerous as the stars, and disposed in array like a chess board," which formidable squadron, it is supposed, the "iron-headed foreigners will be unable to resist.

Notwithstanding the upromising aspect of affairs, however, some transactions in the drug had taken place along the coast, principally of Malwa. The last quotations were, Patna, old, per chest 790; ditto, new, 655 *a* 660, Benares, old, 740; ditto, new, 650 *a* 655. Malwa, 500 *a* 510 Turkey, 520. The statement of deliveries will be found among our extracts. The Hing-tae's affairs still remained unadjusted. The foreign merchants had petitioned the Governor on the subject, and received an evasive reply, which we publish. An ineffectual attempt, we perceive, had been made by the American ship *Morrison*, to land some shipwrecked Japanese in Japan. The vessel, which was unarmed was fired on, in a cowardly and treacherous manner, at the ports she visited, and compelled to leave them, without effecting her object.

A letter from a correspondent, dated Canton 21st September, says, "The *Martha* Viner, from Liverpool, was lost on the Paracels on the night of the 30th of August. The Captain, officers and crew—with the exception of one man, who was drowned—came up to Canton in their boats."

The *Singapore Free Press*, announces the demise of the *Singapore Chronicle*. We copy the remarks of the editor of the former journal on the valedictory article of the latter, which it embraces.

Sandwich Islands Gazettes to the 27th of May, have also reached us, but we have neither time nor space to day to afford for remarks on their contents.

We hear that Colonel McCaskill, H. M. 9th Foot, is appointed to the rank of Major-General. It is probale that Brigadier McCaskill will be posted to the station of Meerut. The command of H. M. 9th, will consequently devolve on Major A. B. Taylor, the senior officer present.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Nov. 3.

We are informed that the 70th Regiment of Native Infantry is under orders of departure for Silhet, the military Force in which quarter it is considered desireable to increase, with reference to the general demands of that frontier, and particularly to the unsetled state of our political relations with the present governing authorities in Ava. The command of the forces in the district—amounting however only to another Regiment (of Locals) besides the reinforcements now forwarded—will, we presume, be then exercised by Brevet Colonel Littler.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

LORDS LYNDHURST AND BROUGHAM.

We extract some just objections from a morning contemporary on the rivalry of zeal which has been lately shown by Lord Brougham and Lyndhurst in blackening the Commons and exalting the Lords, in their character as deliberative assemblies and bodies for public business.

We presume the learned barons have been indulging their fancy on the excellencies which their Lordship *might* and *ought to* exhibit, as compared with an assembly divided by popular parties. We must freely admit that if the Lords are no better than the Commons, as regards the matter in question, they have no excuse for *not* being so. Their dignity is not disturbed by electoral contests, and their leisure need not be interrupted by party divisons. They hate everything pretty much their own way in their own house;—why do they *not* astonish the world with exhibitions of legislative capacity, so highly gifted for that purpose as Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham tell us they are, and aided besides by the counsels of these legal sages, whose acumen puts the Commons so completely to shame? Where are the monuments of those qualities which they give themselves credit for? They surely do not mean to rest their fame for the session on the discovery of defects in the criminal law bills of ministers, which defects were known to none better than their framers, and had been pointed out by them!

If the Lords are such an assembly as they tell us they are and so superior to the blind and blundering moles in the Commons, how on earth is it that they do not give us proofs of this their superiority, in a shape somewhat more tangible than that of self-eulogy? Why are those measures which the Commons, as they tell us, slumber over, not introduced, deliberated, and carried by the Lords who never slumber nor sleep? Why have we not reason given us to "thank God or the House of Lords," some what more palpable than mere forensic nibbings at the House of Commons? Here is a tour hundred-peer law-making power running to waste; why is it not exercised on the manifold matters which, we are told, exceed the skill of the democratic assembly?

We observe that the blame of postponing the Imprisonment for Debt bill, a measure notoriously obnoxious to the majority of the Upper House, is shifted by their organs from the Lords on the ministry. There is so far some colour for this, as the measure was delayed in the Commons in a manner for which we believe its author was not to blame, but for which somebody must have been to blame and which, however it happened, must be regretted But the journalists who affect to believe that *the Lords would have passed it*, on no stronger motive than that of releasing the 14,0 0 prisoners, of whom those journalists so pathetically (and justly) deplore the incarceration, are even greater hypocrites than we previously took them for, or are totally oblivious of the grounds on which the bill was resisted by his Grace of Wellington and his compeers on its first introduction. The true *motive* of this opposition, independent of the usual dislike to any beneficial *Change*, may very safely be assumed to be that *esprit de Corps*, which clings to every relic of privilege, and naturally enough disinclines members of the Upper House to place themselves within range of debtor and creditor law, instead of continuing to hold their estates, official incomes, and persons, *all equally* protected, and setting creditors alike at defiance. The recourse given by the Attorney-General's bill against the debtor's property, irrespective of his *quality*, is enough to render it quite certain that the measure never can pass their house except under a pressure of opinion cannot at a moment of hurry be brought to bear upon their decisions. This last item of blame, therefore, on ministers, and defence of the Conservative Lords, is just as hollow as every other one, It is a most transparent fraud which represents the Peers as ready and willing to pass a measure which ministers had basely abandoned. The people well know that the only prospect of passing that measure consists in the choice of representatives who shall second its authors. And whatever previous delay may have given just cause of blame, ministers wi l not be blamed for not idly prolonging the session by provoking the discussion of a bill sure to be lost, and postponing an appeal to the people which is the shortest course to secure the passing of this and every other measure of public improvement.—*Globe, July* 18.

COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

The Whig press, conjointly with their Radical associates, have for some days past been sending forth feelers and paragraphs relative to the supposed retirement of Lord Hill from the command of the army, and several general officers have, through the same sources, been reported as likely to succeed that gallant and high-minded nobleman in a situation which he has filled with such extreme credit to himself and satisfaction to the army and the country.

Among the many mentioned are the names of the Marquis of Anglese, Lord William Bentinck, and Lord Stafford; and we are only surprised that rumour has not added to the list either Sir Ronald Ferguson or General Evans, the two latter being out-and-outer Radicals of such notoriety that, in the eyes of politicians of the same stamp, they are competent to undertake any duties, no matter (as the old adage has it) "how hot or how heavy" they may be.

Very many persons (but we are not of the number) really believe that Lord Hill is to be immediately displaced, to make way for some officer whose politics are more in consonance with those of "the powers that be;" but they, or our contemporaries, cannot be aware that his lordship has held office for this some time past at great personal inconvenience to himself and at the express request of his late Sovereign, with whom he was so deservedly a favourite. Nor can the same parties know that the difficulty of selecting a successor, possessing the confidence alike of the army and the country, is one of that nature Lord Melbourne acknowledges he cannot so easily overcome. Under these circumstances, it is not at all likely that any change will take place; for we know Lord Hill to be too much of the soldier, and to be imbued too strongly with the wish to serve his country, although his doing so may subject him to personal annoyance, to give up his post, and that, too, at a time when the services of such a man are most needed and most valuable.

But, granting this report to be well founded of Lord Hill's retirement—supposing that his Lordship, disgusted at all those petty attacks and animadversions, takes advantage of them as a means whereby he may carry into execution his long-projected plan of retiring into private life, are any of the successors whom the report has named equal to a task of such magnitude and trust? Of the character of the men as soldiers, and distinguished ones too, not a doubt can exist, but of their qualifications for such an office as that of Commander-in-Chief we have many and serious misgivings. The Marquis of Anglesey, chivalrous and impetuous as his own mountain torrents, has left us too strong a remembrance of his incapacity and indiscretion in his celebrated letter to the Irish Association, recommending them to agitate! agitate!! agitate!!! The flagrant and mischevious errors of Lord William Bentick during his misgovernment of the army in India have not yet been rectified, although so excellent and so eminent an officer as Sir Henry Fane has been now some time employed in the necessary task of correcting them; whilst the unpopularity of Lord Stafford with the service which has not been decreased by the recent act of his lordship in attaching his name to a report recommending the transfer of the control of the army from the Commander-in Chief to the Secretary at War does not point him out as a fit successor to so efficient and respected a chief as the one now commanding.

When the time for selection arrives, a selection that requires the nicest discrimination, care should be taken that the political feelings of the parties so appointed should as much as possible be in unison with those entertained by the majority of the army which are decidedly Conservative, because by that means such a degree of confidence will be infused into the service as we deem to be essentially necessary for upholding those principles of loyalty and devotion that have ever characterized it as a body and prevent the introduction of such a spirit as we in common have to deplore the appearance of in the Irish constabulary, which under the impartial sway of the Marquis Wellesley was indeed a constitutional and truly useful force, but which under the different rule of Lold Mulgrave is daily becoming a mere legion of partisans.

From that degraded and dangerous position we would wish to save the army by protesting against the employment of men at its head with strong political opinions and connections and we confidently and earnestly trust and hope that our youthful and gracious Queen will follow in this respect the excellent example set her by our late venerated monarch and having the power, resist as she ought any interference with the exercise of her prerogative as head of the army and prevent it from being made as is contemplated a great political engine to be worked by the minister of the day as may best suit the purposes of the moment.—*Times, July* 15.

DESTINATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

It is now several weeks since we first announced the different regiments under orders for foreign service. Among the number we mentioned that the 12th was destined for the Mauritius, who were informed, as we stated at the time, that they would most likely not embark until October or November, so as to afford the officers and men time to make those arrangements consequent on a removal to a very distant colony. So confident were all parties that this arrangement would be carried into effect, that the necessary outfit, which the regiment would require for so long a voyage was not to be delivered until the end of August. Our military friends will, therefore, be as much surprised as we are, to learn that the Athol troop ship, destined with another transport, by the Transport Board, to convey the Service Companies out, is to sail from Portsmouth, for Cork, on the 22d inst., for the purpose of embarking the head-quarters of the regiment, the depot of which we believe to be not formed, whose outfit is not yet received, and with a great number of the offices on leave making those arrangements which a departure from their connexions, and native land for a term of years, necessarily demand.

We believe the surprise to have equally extended itself to the authorities at the Horse Guards, at this uncalled for haste, at a time when drafts for the 58th 61st, and 90th regiments have been waiting at Cork for tonnage to convey them to Ceylon for the last three months.—*United Service Gazette, Jay* 15.

CONFLAGRATION OF THE FIREWORK TOWER AT VAUXHALL-GARDENS.

This morning, shortly after the conclusion of the firework display at these delightful gardens, the scene of hilarity was suddenly changed into one of indescribable confusion and alarm, by the bursting forth of flames from the centre of the lofty range of building at the bottom of the gardens, from which the exhibitions is made. From the peculiarly combustible nature of all the materials of which the building consists, the flames extended themselves with amazing rapidity, and in scarcely more than five minutes the entire building, from the base to the summit, was one mass of fire, which mounted upwards to a great height, and, as seen from the upper part of the gardens, or from without, through the openings in the thick foliage of the trees, presented a scene of extraordinary splendour. The building was of great extent and depth, having a frontage of 120 feet, a depth of about 70 feet with a tower, the highest part of which was about 80 feet. Of this wide range of building not a vestige remains, and many of the large trees which stood in its rear or flanked its sides have shared the common destruction. Others of the trees are burnt down to mere stumps. The firework exhibition had concluded about 10 minutes, when the flames were first observed to break forth. There was a tank on the roof of the building containing about 12,000 gallons of water, with which was connected branch hoses; and the men employed in the firework gallery had, before the flames were observed, commenced deluging the stage with water, as a necessary precaution against the great risk of fire, which, from the nature of the performance, was nightly incurred. In less than a quarter of an hour the entire building was in ruins, the capacious tank having, at an early stage of the fire, fallen in, with it, contents, it is supposed 8,000 gallons. This body of water dispersed among the blazing materials, scarcely produced any visible effect in checking the fury of the flames. To the spectator's right of the firework gallery is situate the valuable steam-engine works and vertical and circular saw-mills belonging to the gardens, and which, on the outbreak of the flames, were in considerable danger; but by the timely exertions of the numerous workmen on the property, assisted by the firemen and police, the communication was cut off, and the mills and engine-works secured There was a good attendance of company in the gardens at the time the fire broke out, among whom the confusion and alarm was considerable, but it does not appear that any accident of a personal nature or serious inconvenience occurred to any person present, whether as spectator or assistant in the exhibitions of the evening.

The interior of the destroyed building was principally used as a scene-painting room, and is described as being the most capacious room so appropriated within the metropolis. The front of it was this year covered with the grand and much-admired scenic representation of the "Arc de l'Etoile," at Paris. During a former season the memorable attacks at the battle of Waterloo on the farmhouse of Hugoumont was here represented, and the effect heightened by the introduction upon the platform of 300 men and about 60 horses, who completed the illusion by the military evolutions they performed. Here also was represented the scene of desolation in the frozen regions, where Captain Ross and his brave crew were so long and so drearily immured. For the purpose of these displays the building was necessarily formed of considerable strength, but, for the more easy varying of its uses, all the materials were of wood, covered with canvass. The quantity of inflammable materials constantly used in getting up the ever-shifting scenery was very great within the building, and much hastened its destruction.

Intelligence of the fire rapidly spread all over the metropolis, and the engines and men of the London Fire Establishment kept rapidly arriving on the spot from all the principal stations, and every possible exertion was made to arrest the spread of the fire. The police was in strong array within and around the gardens, and afforded valuable assistance in keeping back the mob and protecting properties around. The damage is confined to the destruction of the firework tower and to the burning down or reducing to bare poles about a dozen trees, partly in the rear and partly skirting the destroyed building. The ornamental timber of the great avenue leading to the tower is not at all injured,

Whether the tower is insured or not could not be certainly ascertained. There are insurances on the property generally in the Phœnix-office, but whether the tower is or is not included in the policy is matter of doubt.

Notwithstanding this great destruction, we have the authority of Mr. F. Gye for stating that the gardens wil be opened this evening as usual, and means adopted to afford a satistactory equivalent for the accustomed firework *finale*.

SYDNEY,—NEW SOUTH WALES.

We derive the following account of Sydney, from a work just published entitled, "*The Felonry of New South Wales.*" By J. Mudie, late a Magistrate in the Colony:—

"The unprecedented progress of the Colony of New South Wales, in spite of the errors (at first nearly fatal) in its government, affords a most instructive lesson to the legislators of a great naval and manufacturing power like great Britain. It is not yet half a century since the first settlement, consisting wholly of convicts and their military guard with a few Civilians for the assistance of the Governor, was formed at Sydney Cove. For the first quarter of a century, from the apathy of the Home Government, and the habit of regarding the settlement merely as a place of punishment for felons, little or no advance was made in developing or cultivating the natural resources of the new world which was made the scene of so extraordinary an experiment. After some encouragement, however, had been given to the settlement of free emigrants in the Colony, its capacities were discovered and drawn forth with a degree of assiduity and success quite unexampled. The Colony now rapidly progressed in populousness, enterprise, and wealth. In the short time of less than a quarter of a century, a territory extending several hundreds of miles in length and breadth has been occupied, partly cultivated, and opened up by roads in all directions. The capital town, Sydney, has increased to 20,000 inhabitants, and there are twenty-nine other post towns in different parts of the country, all maintaining regular intercourse with each other, and with the capital, by land or water conveyances. Sydney is handomely built, and is now, or about to be, lighted with gas. Its abounds with warehouses and shops of every description. So numerous are its wealthy inhabitants, that its streets are almost as crowded with carriages as are the busiest thoroughfares of London. There are seven newspapers, one of which is published thrice a week. and four others twice a week, making thirteen newspapers issued weekly. The exports from the Colony now amount to a million sterling per annum, and the imports, consisting chiefly of British products, are nearly of the same value. The revenue raised within the Colony was estimated, for 1836, at £200,000, whereof more than one half was anticipated as Custom duties in spirits alone. The population of the Colony is supposed to be 80,000 persons.

"So highly productive have been, and are, the operations of the Colonists, and so valuable are those operations in proportion to the amount of capital embarked in them, that the regular discount upon bills, at three months, charged and obtained by the Colonial Banks, is 2½ per cent, or at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

"There is no species of labour, or of enterprise, which there are not to be found persons in the Colony capable of undertaking. The useful and more refined arts of life consequently, have attained a high state of perfection as compared with their condition, even in the parent state. The literature of the Colony is respectable as to talent. Competent teachers, in every branch of education, are also to be found in the Colony, which likewise contains two Colleges,—an Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—a Society for promoting Christain knowledge—one for promoting Colonial produce,—a Subscription Library—five Banks,—two Assurance Companies,—a Benevolent Asylum,—a Bible Society,—Associations for Suppressing Cattle Stealing,—A Museum,—a Botanical School,—an Emigrants' Friends' Society,—a Mechanics' Institute,—a School of Arts for Mechanics,—several Masonic Lodges,—a Church Missionary Society,—a Wesleyan ditto,—an Observatory,—Orphan School,—a School of Industry,—a Steam Conveyance Company,—a Dispensary,—and various other institutions; besides a theatre, with balls, concerts, races, and other public amusements, altogether presenting a state of things perfectly unexampled in the formation of an infant community.

"The astonishing progress of New South Wales, in short, in the arts and enjoyments of civilized life, in so short a space of time, and at so insignificant an investment comparatively, of capital; for their acquisition incontestably proves that so long as the Crown of England possesses extensive tracts of unappropriated lands in foreign climes, it is in the power either of the British Government, or of associations of the British public for the purpose of raising the requisite capitals,—capitals trifling in their amount when compared with the prodigious magnitude of the advantages to be gained,—not only to provide an adequate outlet for the superabundant population of Great Britain and Ireland, but to form new nations, capable of repaying an enormous profit upon the capital employed in giving them birth, and of becoming, moreover, customers for the manufactures of the mother country, to an unlimited and and illimitable extent. The imports of New South Wales already amount to about a million sterling per annum, employing with advantage a proportionate amount of British capital, British labour, and British shipping,—an employment which is continually augmenting, with increasing profit, of course, to the mother country. It is self-evident, therefore, that either the Government or a public company might form Colonies, the benefits derivable from which would be so great, both nationaly and to individuals, as to set calculation at defiance, aud to render the advantages which have been gained even by the East India Company, comparatively insignificant.

"In order to effect such an object as this, however, the new Colonial establishments should be formed at once on a scale of great magnitude, and so as to form, from the very first, a highly perfect though miniature civilized community. The Colony should consist, therefore, of individuals and families of good character, selected, in due and well calculated proportions, from all the useful and productive classes of the mother country, with the proper sprinkling of persons necessary for imbuing the Colony with, and continuing to cherish in it, the ornaments of civilization, as well as a proper tone of religious and moral feelings and literary and scientific acquirement. A capital of from 5 to 7,000,000 sterling would be sufficient for at once settling a colony with a population as numerous as that of New South Wales now is. The progress of such a population, of which the component parts should be harmoniously proportioned—in which the evils of the convict system should be entirely avoided,—and which should have infused into it, from the very first, not only all the elements, but the ripened fruits, of high civilization and moral and intellectual refinement, would be incalculably great and rapid. It would be the transplantation, in short, of a perfect and civilized, though small community, capable of making giant strides in subduing an unoccupied portion of the earth,—the nicest pursuit indicated by political science, and the most glorious achievement and triumph of experienced legislation and enlightened humanity."—*Alexanders East India and Colonial Magazine.*

MODERN FRENCH CLASSICS.

At the head of the modern prose writers of France, we place Madame de Staël, Chateaubriand, and Guizot: and to their discussion we propose to devote this and some succeeding papers, in contrast with the great olden writers of the Augustan age of Louis XIV. The general style of the two first and the most imaginative of these writers—De Staël and Chateaubriand—is essentially different from that of Bossuet, Fénélon, and Massillon. We have no longer either the thoughts, the language, or the images of these great and dignified writers! With the pompous grandeur of the Grande Monarque; with the awful splendour of the palace, and the irresistible power of the throne; with the superb magnificence of Versailles, its marbles, halls, and forests of statues, have passed away the train of thought by which the vices and corruption then chiefly prevalent in society were combated by these worthy soldiers of the militia of Christ. Strange to say, the ideas of that despotic age are more condemnatory of princes: more eulogistic of the people, more confirmatory of the principles which, if pushed to their legitimate consequences, lead to democracy, than those of the age when the sovereignty of the people was actually established. In their eloquent declamation the wisdom, justice, and purity of the masses are the contant subject of eulogy,; almost all social and political evils are traced to the corruptions of counts and the vices of kings. The applause of the people, the condemnation of rulers, in Telemachus, often resembles rather the frothy declamations of the Tribune in favour of the sovereign multitude, than the severe lessons addressed by a courtly prelate to the heir of a despotic throne. With a fearless courage worthy of the highest commendation, and very different from the base adulation of modern times to the Baal of popular power, Bossuet, Massillon, and Bourdaloue, incessantly rung in the ears of their courtly auditory the equality of mankind in the sight of heaven and the awful words of judgment to come. These imaginary and Utopian effusions now excite a smile, even in the most youthful student; and a suffering age, taught by the experienced evils of democratic ascendency, has now learned to appreciate, as they deserve, the profound and caustic sayings in which Aristotle, Sallust, and Tacitus have delivered to future ages the condensed wisdom on the instability and tyranny of the popular rule, which ages of calamity had brought home to the sages of antiquity.

In Madame de Staël and Chateaubriand we have in comparably more originality and variety of thought; far more just and experienced views of human affairs; far more condensed wisdom, which the statesman and the philosoper may treasure in their memories, than in the great writers of the age of Louis XIV. We see at once in their productions that we are dealing with those who speak from experience of human affairs; to whom years of suffering have brought centuries of wisdom; and who in the stern school of adversity have learned to abjure both much of the fanciful El Dorado speculations of preceding philosophy, and the perilous effusions of succeeding republicanism. Though the one was by birth and habit an aristocrat of the ancient and now decaying school, and the other, a liberal nursed at the feet of the great Gamaliel of the Revolution, yet there is no material difference in their political conclusions; so completely does a close observation of the progress of a revolution induce the same conclusions in minds of the highest stamp with whatever early prepossessions the survey may have been originally commenced. The Dix Annees d'Exil, and the observations on the French revolution, might have been written by Chateaubriand, and Madame de Staël would have little wherefrom to dissent in the Monarchie selon la Charte, or later political writings of her illustrious rival.

It is by their works of imagination, taste, and criticism, however, that these immortal writers are principally celebrated, and it is with them that we propose to commence this critical survey. Their names are universally known; Corinne, Delphine, De l'Allemagne, the Dix Annees d'Exil, and De la Literature, are as familiar in sound, at least, to our ears, as the Genie de Christianisme, the Itineraire, the Martyrs, Atala et Rene of the far travelled pilgrim of expiring feudalism are to our memories. Each has beauties of the very highest cast in this department, and yet their excellences are so various, that we know not to which to award the palm. If driven to discriminate between them, we should say that De Staël has more sentiment, Chateaubriand more imagination; that the former has deeper knowledge of human feelings, and the latter more varied and animated pictures of human manners; that the charm of the former consists chiefly in the just and profound views of life, its changes and emotions with which her works abound, and the fascination of the latter in the brilliant phantasmagoria of actual scenes, impressions, and events which his writings exhibit. No one can exceed Madame de Staël in the expression of the sentiment or poetry of nature, or the developement of the varied and storied associations which historical scenes or monuments never fail to awaken in the cultivated mind; but in the delineation of the actual features she exhibits, or the painting of the various and gorgeous scenery of objects she presents, she is greatly inferior to the author of the Genius of Christianity. She speaks emotion to the heart, not pictures to the eye. Chateaubriand, on the other hand, has dipped his pencil in the finest and most radiant hues of nature: with a skill surpassing even that of the Great Magician of the North, he depicts all the most splendid scenes of both hemispheres; and seizing with the inspiration of genius on the really characteristic features of the boundless variety of objects he has visited, brings them before us with a force and fidelity which it is impossible to surpass. After all, however, on rising from a persual of the great works of these two authors, it is hard to say which has left the most indelible impression on the mind; for if the one has accumulated a store of brilliant pictures which have never yet been rivalled, the other has drawn from the objects on which she has touched all the most profound emotions which they could awaken; and if the first leaves a gorgeous scene painted on the mind, the latter has engraved a durable impression on the heart.

CORINNE is not to be regarded as a novel. Boarding-school girls, and youths just fledged from college, may admire it as such, and dwell with admiration on the sorrows of the heroine and the faithlessness of Lord Nelvil; but considered in that view it has glaring faults, both in respect of fancy, probability, and story, and will bear no comparison either with the great novels of Sir Walter Scott, or the secondary productions of his numerous imitators. The real view in which to regard it is as a picture of Italy; its inhabitants, feelings, and recollections; its cloudless skies and glassy seas; its forest-clad hills and sunny vales; its umbrageous groves and mouldering forms its heart-inspiring ruins and deathless scenes. As such it is superior to any work on that subject which has appeared in any European language Nowhere else shall we find so rich and glowing an intermixture of sentiment with description; of deep feeling for the beauty of art with a correct preception of its leading principles; of historical lore with poetical fancy; or ardour in the cause of social amelioration, with charity to the individuals who, under unfortunate institutions, are chained to a life of indulgence and pleasure. Beneath the glowing sun and azure skies of Italy she has imbibed the real modern Italian spirit: she exbibits in the mouth of her heroine all that devotion to art, that rapturous regard to antiquity, that *insouciance* in ordinary life, and constant *besoin* of fresh excitement by which that remarkable people are distinguished from any other at present in Europe. She paints them as they really are; living on the recollection of the past, feeding on the glories of their double set of illustrious ancestors; at times exulting in the recollection of the legions which subdued the world, at others recurring with pride to the glorious though brief days of modern art; mingling the names of Cæsar, Pompey, Cicero, and Virgil with those of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Buonarotti, and Correggio; repeating with admiration the

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stanzas of Tasso as they glide through the deserted palaces of Venice, and storing their minds with the rich creations of Aristo's fancy as they gaze on the stately monuments of Rome.

Not less vividly has she portrayed, in the language, feelings, and character of her heroine, the singular intermixture with these animating recollections of all the frivolity which has rendered impossible, without a fresh impregnation of northern vigour, the regeneration of Italian society. We see in her pages, as we witness in real life, talents the most commanding, beauty the most fascinating, graces the most captivating, devoted to no other object but the excitement of a transient passion; infidelity itself subjected to certain restraints, and boasting of its fidelity to one attachment; whole classes of society incessantly occupied with no other object but the gratification of vanity the thraldom of attachment, or the imperious demands of beauty, and the strongest propensity of cultivated life, the *besoin d' aimer*, influencing, for the best part of their lives, the higher classes of both sexes. In such representation there would probably be nothing in the hands of an ordinary writer but frivolous or possibly pernicious details; but by Madame de Staël it is touched on so gently, so strongly intermingled with sentiment, and traced so naturally to its ultimate and disastrous effects, that the picture becomes not merely characteristic of manners, but purifying in its tendency.

The Dix Années d'Exil, though abounding with fewer splendid and enchanting passages, is written in a higher strain, and devoted to more elevated objects than the Italian novel. It exhibits the Imperial Government of Napoleon in the high and palmy days of his greatness; when all the Continent had bowed the neck to his power, and from the rock of Gibraltar to the Frozen Ocean, not a voice dared to be lifted against his commands. It shows the internal tyranny and vexations of this formidable power; its despicable jealousies and contemptible vanity - its odious restrictions and tyrannizing tendency. We see the censorship chaining the human mind to the night of the tenth in the opening of the nineteenth century; the commands of the police fettering every effort of independent thought and free discussiou; forty millions of men slavishly following the car of a victor, who, in exchange for all the advantages of freedom, hoped but never obtained from the Revolution, dazzled them with the glitter only of gilded chains. In her subsequent migrations through Tyrol, Poland, Russia, and Sweden, to avoid his prosecution during the years which preceded the Russian war, we have the noblest picture of the elevated feelings which, during this period of general oppression, were rising up in the nations which yet preserved a shadow of independence, as well as of the heroic stand made by Alexander and his brave subjects against the memorable invasion which ultimately proved their oppressor's ruin. These are animating themes; and though not in general inclined to dwell on description, or enrich her work with picturesque narrative, the scenery of the north had wakened profound emotions in her heart which appear in many touches and reflections of an ordinary sublimity.—*Blackwood's, Mag. for June.*

SOUVENIRS OF A SUMMER IN GERMANY IN 1836.

2 vols. H. Colburn. London.

One of the most delightful works we have read for many years: none but a woman could have written such a book. There is a wealth of expression, a fund of racy but delicate humour, and a touching earnestness of more sober thought, which are the peculiars of lady-writers, when they write well. The case of narrative—the brilliance of language—and the occasional glimpses at something more profound in the heart than the pen commits to paper, are the characteristics of the best sort of female authorship, and we have them all here. Again we say these are most delightful volumes. We string a few pearls from their pages at random:—

A LADY'S TABLE.

At this present moment it is in that kind of delightful confusion, which tables will get into when every thing is put on them as it happens to be wanted, and nothing cleared away.

How much of the mind, the tastes, and the pursuits of an individual may be gathered from a glance at the table at which they are in the habit of sitting. First, opposite the vacant chair, is the blotting-book and writing materials. As the latter is closed, I need not say anything about the MSS. that peep out of it, or hint at the possibility of their at any future day affording pleasure to other eyes than those of the writer.

At one side of the blotting-book is laid a watch, and at the other is a little china cup with two moss-roses in it; then a pocket Bible. A Greek Testament lies open with a pencil between the leaves, and near it a tiny Spanish edition of the same, with a mark in a corresponding chapter, as though the reader had been comparing the two languages.

A masterly sketch, half coloured, of a picturesque house at the opposite side of the street, with a group of people in the window, is at one end of the table, occupied by materials for painting. Beyond these, is a Shakspeare, Goethe's "Egmont" laid down upon *his face*, over the first book of Homer's Iliad, Greek and English interlined; Schiller's "Abfalls Niederlande," Mrs. Trollope's "Belgium," andtwo or three guide-books and intinéraires.

Now what opinion would a stranger from of the individual who has just risen from that table? Judging from its contents, would they imagine her a learned lady,

"Deeply, darkly, beautifully blue."

who never opened her lips but to speak "science and metaphysics?" How greatly they would mistake; for one might be in her society a long time without discovering that she possessed more than the ordinary feminine accomplishments, save and except, indeed, that the sparks of genius will break out where the flame exist. A delightful friend of the "ladys of the round table" once said of her, that she was above the vanity of conversation"—he was right. She always reminds me of some fair region, the luxuriance and beauty of which one admires, 'tis true, but without knowing that there is a gold mine beneath.

THE NUN AND THE DOCTOR.

There are two or three convents at Brussels, but we had not time to see any. The strictest order of nuns is at a convent about a mile from the town, where the term of noviciate is from three to five years.

Some time since a young lady of good family and great beauty took the veil there: in consequence of her extreme youth her friends wished that her noviciate should continue the longest time prescribed; and it had nearly elapsed, and preparations were already begun for the ceremony of the black veil, when she was seized with a fever.

At first no danger was apprehended, but soon the complaint began to assume a more formidable appearance. The most experienced of the nuns exerted all their skill, —the *sœurs noires*, accustomed to the care of the sick, were sent for from a neighbouring convent. All was in vain—the alarming symptoms hourly increased—it was evident the beautiful novice was dying.

The news spread the greatest consternation among the sisters, by whom she was greatly beloved. What was to be done? It was terrible to suffer a creature so young and so lovely, on the eve too of fulfilling her vows, to perish for want of assistance, and yet there was but one alternative. In this extremity, and after anxious deliberation, the superieures of the convent resolved on adopting it. The danger of the interesting sufferer so far overcame their scruples, that they consented to admit a *man* within their sacred precincts.

Monsieur le Docteur **** was the person recommended to the messenger, who arrived at full gallop in Brusels in quest of a physician. He was not perhaps exactly the individual the prudent lady abbess would have selected for the occasion, but his reputation in the city was very high as a young man of great talents, and they told the messenger that if any one in Brussels could cure the invalid, he was the person, as he had already been extraordinarily successful in two or three fever cases.

This however, was apparently the most hopeless that had yet fallen under his care. The awful symptoms of approaching death were already beginning to cloud the beautiful features of the novice when he was summoned to her bedside. But in fever, "while there is life there is hope," and, inspired by the latter, the young man exerted his skill to the utmost. Every remedy that so extreme a case could require was promptly resorted to, and the physician watched their effect with intense anxiety. For many days the result was doubtful—there was a fearful struggle, and the existence of the beautiful girl hung suspended between life and death.

At length, however, it pleased the Almighty Disposer of events to bless with success the exertions of the young physician. The dreaded crisis approached, and the sufferer lived through it! But though all immediate danger was over, the religiues continued in a most precarious state, and her exhaustion was such that she still required unremitting watchfulness and skill. Her recovery was very slow, and as the doctor declared that the slightest relapse in her present weakened condition would prove fatal, he was permitted to continue his attendance

With ceaseless and devoted anxiety did he watch over the gradual convalescence of his fair patient, and at length his cares were rewarded by seeing the bloom of health return to her beautiful cheek, and her smile resume its wonted brightness.

The lady abbess and the nuns were overjoyed; they began to hope the novice would now soon be sufficiently recovered to enable them to resume the preparations for the long-deferred event of taking the black veil: but when they spoke of this to Monsieur le Medicin, his countenance became suddenly clouded, and he said with the utmost professional solemnity, "that if mademoiselle were exposed to the fatigue and agitation of such a trying ceremony, he would not answer for the consequences."

The good ladies were sadly disappointed, but they submitted at once; for the doctor had shown himself so exceedingly clever, there was no appeal from his opinion. Indeed his prescriptions acted like magic. Every one remarked that the interesting invalid was like a different creature after a visit from her physician;—and if any thing occurred to detain him away from the convent longer than usual, (which, however, was very seldom the case,) there was a visible change for the worse—her eyes lost their brilliancy, and she became restless and languid. There certainly was an extraordinary virtue in his medicines.

At last, however, the novice became so decidedly better, that even the ingenuity of her watchful attendant could no longer suggest any excuse for delaying the ceremony, When it was again proposed to him he acquiesced at once and with a much better grace than might have been expected. The Supérieure then signified to the young physician that his care would now be no longer necessary, that it was agreed that he should come next day to take leave of his patient, and give his final directions,

Next day came, but no Medicin made his appearance. It was the first time he had failed in keeping an engagement, and Madame L'Abbesse was surprised. She went to the cell of the young girl to inquire what could be the reason, but it was empty.

"Ah c'est quelle est allée prendre le frais dans le jardin—la paavre enfant, cela lui fera du bien." ("Ah! she is doubtless gone to take the air in the garden, poor child; that will do her good;") and the good old lady waddled off to the garden of the convent. There was not a soul in it, except an old lay sister who was gathering simples to make a cure for the rheumatism.

The truth never once entered into the heads of the unsophisticated nuns, which was, that Monsieur le Docteur * * * had carried off his beautiful patient, who that very evening entered his house as his bride.

"And did not the lady suffer in public estimation from thus escaping from her convent?" I inquired of the narrator of the above, who was acquainted with the physician and his wife.

"Mais non,—du tout. She had not taken the vows, you see, and is now a happy wife and mother. Cela faisait rire un peu d'abord," was added with a shrug. "Après avoir été réligieuse pendant dinq annés, vous concevez."

THE AQUEDUCT AT WILHELMSHOHE.

We drove past the palace through parks and gardens, which nature and art combine to render beautiful, until after a steep ascent we reached the base of a rocky wall. Here a crowd of persons were assembled waiting for the waters to begin their evolutions. I ought to have said that on our way up the height we passed the artificial ruin of an aqueduct, so well executed that the crumbling displaced stones had already the appearance of having fallen into decay from the hand of time.

After a few moments' patience the water began to trickle over the rock, and soon it rushed down the whole side of the craggy wall, with such force and good effect that you almost lost the unpleasant impression of its being but artifical. When the crowd of gazer had admire- this sufficiently, they all hastened down to a little bird thrown accross a deep chasm, called the Teufel's Brücke (Devil's Bridge). The view from this spot is waters did. This is a grand point to accomplish. During the whole day a race is kept up between the human tide and tide of waters; the rnsh of both to reach the several standing-places being simultaneous.

Presently there came a hoarse, rumbling, rushing sound, and "es kommt—es kommt!" ("it comes—it comes") issued from the crowd. The whole torrent came dashing over the stones, and, rushing under the bridge, fell in a body of spray and foam with a tremendous noise down the precipice. It now proceeded along the aqueduct, the spectators being in advance, and reaching the bottom in time to witness the last grand fall. This was very fine, the depth being one hundred and three German feet, and the concentrated body of water considerable. But the crowning piece of the exhibition yet remained—a magnificent jet d'eau, soid to be the highest in Europe, which riseses out of a little lake behind the palace. The water is thrown up nearly two hundred feet in the air. I never saw ony thing so lovely. It looked, through the cloud of thin transparent spray that floated round it like a veil, like some tall, shadowy, mysterious being—so ethereal, so radiant and spirit-like, so exquisitely pure. The falling water descended in light feathery flakes and clouds of mist, forming an aërial drapery round the figure, the dazzling whiteness and effect of which is perfectly indescribable. While we were looking, the sun shone out behind the watery column, and the appearance of its rays, reflected through the mist, was like magic; they formed, as it were, a glorious star, composed of light so radiant and glittering that it would have been impossible to look upon it but for the soft, silvery haze that appeared to increase the lustre, while it took away from the brightness.

In short, the effect of the whole thing was peculiary beautifnl. I never saw any thing like it.

MALE MANTUA-MAKER AT DRESDEN.

A discovery! I have just found out what the men do in a country where women mow, reap, and till the ground. A few days since, I brought a dress, and as it was expedient to get said dress made up, inquired for the domicile of a marchande do modes. Several were named, and away I went to the first on the list. After mounting some dark dirty flights of stairs, I found her—surrounded by finery;—a cross uncivil person she was, by the way.

I opened the state of the case. "A dress to make!—O no—caps and bonnets, and sundry other things, I could have;—but a dress—no, she ever made dresses."

"Well," thought I, as I descended, "one learns something even by going up a dirty set of stairs. I can now say that there is such a thing in Germany as a disagreeable ill-natured looking person, at least."

I went to another marchande. She was very civil and promised wonders, till we came to the point, and then she was "so sorry, but no—she never made dresses."

A third told the same tale. I was all dismay and astonishment—the marchandes de modes evidently confined their attentions to the nobler part of the frame alone. Heads seemed well taken care of, but for the rest, that was utterly beneath their consideration.

In this dilemma I betook myself to the shopman, of whom I had brought the materials. I told him of my failures, and begged he would direct me to some woman whose needle embraced a wider field of action.

"Woman!" he exclaimed, "you surely would never think of giving your dress to a woman to make; it is men, —men do all the ladies' work here. There is M. Reichè of the Schlossgasse, and M Frauz Heyse. and M.——"

"Oh; that will never do," I interrupted,—"a man dressmaker!—that would not suit us English ladies—I must try and find out a work-woman."

"Then I assure you," he said gravely, "your dress will be utterly spoiled—there is no woman in Dresden can do such a thing, and if you give her your stuff you will not get it back before a fortnight. No, no,—I will give you the addresses of some excellent tailors,—why so scrupulous? All the German ladies employ them. I assure you. Don't let your materials be spoilt by a woman."

This was rather startling. He drew from under the counter about twenty printed cards; and after shuffling them over, put three or four into my hands. I thanked him for his advice; but determined to make another desperate effort for a female practitioner, turned into the next street, where a civil old lady kept a shop I had already been in that morning.

She listened very patiently to my story, and seemed very much surprised why I should be so bent on employing a woman. "However," she said, "that is out of the question—I assure you all you have heard is true; there is no such thing in the town. M. Hermann,—do you know him?—lives close by; he fits the ladies so well! here, I will give you his address, and——"

"Oh," I said,—rather unamiably, I fear, for I was out of humour at being cut off from my last hope, "I have addresses enough, thank you—more than I shall want. But madam," (a bright idea struck me,) "I suppose these gentlemen send out maidens to try on their work, do they not?"

The shop-dame shrugged her shoulders. "No indeed, women had nothing to do with it; there were *keine mädchen*, no maidens."

This bad news drove me home in despair. On my way back to the Stadt Wien I recollected how often I had seen written up on the shops, "Herren-Schneider," and "Damen-Schneider" (gentleman's tailor and lady's tailor,) I never had thought of asking what the latter meant. Now the mystery was explained.—I could not say satisfactorily.

Next morning was cold and sharp, as our autumnal mornings are beginning now to be. I looked at my warm, comfortable, un-made garment, and at the pile of tailor's address cards on the table; it was too bad to shiver in the midst of plenty.

After breakfast, partly from a lingering hope of finding a woman in the establishment,—partly from the spirit of adventure and a real curiosity to see one of these male dress-makers performing his functions, I resolved to pay one a visit. Frans Heyse had a *Jun.* after his name, which did not look so well; so I chose the Her Reiche, and started off for the Schlossgasse, accompanied by our femme de chambre, who had likewise attended my peregrinations of the previous day.

We found the number with some little difficulty, and there on a black board was painted, "F. Reiche, Kleidermacher für Damen, 4 Treppen," (F. Reiche, Dress-maker for ladies, 4th story.)

The streets of Dresden are dark enough certes, but tenfold darker was the sort of hall in which we found ourselves on leaving the open air for an ascent to Mr. Reiche's premises. At first we could see nothing; but after a few minutes, when my eyes became accustomed to the place, I distinguished by the faint glimmer the foot of an excessively dirty flight of winding stairs. Nothing daunted, however, by the uninviting prospect, I led the way boldly, and groped up to one, two, three, four landings. On the fourth, at the left-hand side, was an open door, and there they were, all *Damenschneiders*, hard at work at a table covered with silks and satins, cutting and stitching away pelisses, petticoats, and pelerines. They were not perched aloft in the cross-legged tailor fashion,—but seated round the table as soberly and demurely as the same number of young damsels serving their time to the trade.

As I saw no symptons of woman-kind here, except what was in the hands of the men sempstresses, I was going to retrace my step down stairs, which I heard a child cry in another room. An infant and a woman are seldom very far apart one from the other, so I knocked at the door, and it was opened, as I expected, by Madame Reiche herself,

"Ah, how unlucky!" she said, "my husband is out."

"How very lucky!" thought I, and I immediately proceeded to endeavour to enlist her services. I was the more anxious to succeed in this, from the view I got of a dress lying on the table, so admirably made, that it impressed me with the highest idea of the talents of the house of Reiche.

But madame declared that *she* knew nothing about the matter; her "mann" was the person.

"Surely, though, you can take directions—you can do something?"

No; the the invariable answer to every question was, "Wenn mein mann-kommt." (when my man comes;) and she kept on about "mein mann, mein mann," never dreaming that the said "mann" was the very thing I wanted to avoid.

While I was trying to persuade her that she *must* know how to make ladies' dresses,—(the poor woman, I verily believe, had never threaded a needle,)—the door opened, and in walked Herr Reiche. He took it for granted I must be a customer, and unfurling a roll of paper patterns, commenced an eloquent descant on fashions and novelties, discoursing so learnedly on the various technicalities of trimmings and pipings, folds and bands, that I was far too much amused to interrupt him.

When at length he drew bridle, I stated my difficulties, and was quite surprised to find the man enter at once into my British scruples and prejudices.

"I have keine madchen," (no maidens,) he replied, "but that is nothing; if you will let me have a dress that fits, you shall have yours made without any inconvenience."

Men certainly excel in every thing they undertake, no matter what it is. I always thought so, and now the opinion is confirmed. No woman ever sent me home so well-made a garment as that which arrived from Herr Reiche this morning, to say nothing of being spared the endless annoyances of trying on, alterations, &c.

SCOTT'S DEN.

He at this time occupied as his *den* a square small room, behind the dining parlour in Castle street. It had but a single Venetian window, opening on a patch of turf not much larger than itself, and the aspect of the place was on the whole sombrous. The walls were entirely clothed with books; most of them folios and quartos, and all in that complete state of repair which at a glance, reveals a tinge of bibliomania. A dozen volumes or so, needful for immediate purposes of reference, were placed close by him on a small moveable frame, something like a dumb-waiter. All the rest were in their proper niches, and wherever a volume had been lent, its room was occupied by a wooden block of the same size, having a card with the name of the borrower and date of the loan tacked on its front. The old bindings had obviously been retouched and regilt in the most approved manner; the new, when the books were of any mark, were rich but never guady—a large proportion of blue morroceo—all stamped with his *device* of the portcullis, and its motto *clausus its ero*—being an anagram of his name in Latin. Every case and shelf was accurately lettered, and the works arranged systematically; history and biography on one side, poetry and the drama on another, law books and dictionaries behind his own chair. The only table was a massive piece of furniture which he had constructed on the model of one at Rokeby; with a desk and all its appurtenances on either side, that an amanuensis might work opposite to him when he chose; and with small tiers of drawers reaching all round to the floor. The top displayed a goodly array of session papers, and on the desk below were, besides the MS. at which he was working, sundry parcels of letters, proof-sheets, and so forth, all neatly done up with red tape. His own writing apparatus was a very handsome old box, richly carved, lined with crimson velvet, and containing ink-bottles, taper-stand &c. in silver—the whole in such order, that it might have come from the silversmith's window half an hour before. Besides his own huge elbow chair, there were but two others in the room, and one of these seemed, from its position, to be reserved exclusively for the amanuensis. I observed, during the first evening I spent with him in this *sanctum*, that while he talked, his hands were hardly ever idle. Sometimes he folded letter-covers, sometimes he twisted paper into matches, performing both tasks with great mechanical expertness and nicety; and when there was no loose paper fit to be so dealt with, he snapped his fingers, and the noble Maida aroused himself from his lair on the hearth-rug, and laid his head upon his master's knees, to be caressed and fondled. The room had no space for pictures except one, an original portrait of Claverhouse, which hung over the chimneypiece, with a Highland target on either side, and broadswords and dirks (each having its own story) disposed star-fashion round them. A few green tin boxes, such as solicitors keep title-deeds in, were piled over each other on one side of the window; and on the top of these lay a fox's tail, mounted on an antique silver handle, wherewith, as often as he had occasion to ta e down a book, he gently brushed the dust off the upper leaves before opening it. I think I have mentioned all the furniture of the room except a sort of ladder, low, broad, well-carpeted, and strongly guarded with oaken raills, by which he helped himself to books from his higher shelves. On the top step of this convenience, Hinse of Hinsfelds, (so called from one of the German *Kinder-märchan*,) a venerable tom-cat, fat and sleek and no longer very locomotive, usually lay watching the proceedings of his master and Maida with an air of dignified equanimity; but when Maida chose to leave the party, he signified his inclinations by thumping the door with his huge paw, as violently as ever a fashionable footman handled a knocker in Grosvenor-square; the Sheriff rose and opened it for him with courteous alacrity, and then Hinse came down purring from his perch, and mounted guard by the foot-stool, *vice* Maida absent upon furlough. Whatever discourse might be passing was broken, every now and then, by some affectionate apostrophe to these four-footed friends. He said they understood every thing he said to them, and I believe they did understand a great deal of it. But, at all events, dogs and cats, like children, have some infallible tact for discovering at once who is, and who is not, really fond of their company; and I venture to say, Scot: was never five minutes in any room before the little pets of the family, whether dumb or lisping, had found out his kindness for all their generation.—*Lockhart's, Life of Scott.*

Old King Cole.—The mortal remains of Old King Cole, or Coll, so renowned in song as "a merry old saul," it appears, were deposited many centuries ago in Ayrshire. To the south of Collsfield-house is a circular mound enclosed by a hedge. and planted with oak and other trees. On the centre and highest part of this mound are two large stones, masses of basalt, which according to tradition, mark the spot of his interment. The names borne by places in the vicinity are in keeping with this tradition, and the beautiful mansion of Coilsfield, one of the seats of the Earl of Eglingtoun, takes its name from the good old king. Regard for traditionary evidence, and love of historical truth, has induced some of the curious recently to open the grave. The two large stones were first removed, and the centre was found to be occupied by boulder stones of considerable size. When the excavators had reached the depth of four feet they came on a flagstone of circular form, about three feet in diameter. This stone was lifted up, and under it was found a quantity of dry, yellow, sandy clay, and a small flagstone laid horizontaly covering the mouth of an urn, with what were believed to be the ashes of the illustrious dead. He is said to have lived 300 years before the Christian era.

Sagacity of an Elephant.—I was one day feeding the poor elephant (who was so barbarously put to death at Exeter 'Change) with potatoes, which he took out of my hand. One of them, a round one, fell on the floor, just out of the reach of his proboscis. He leaned against his wooden bar, put out his trunk, and could just touch the potato, but could not pick it up. After some ineffectual efforts, he at last blew the potato against the opposite wall, with sufficient force to make it rebound; and he then, without difficulty, secured it.

Slow Poisons.—Professor Thompson, in his lectures at the University of London on medical jurisprudence, states that it was by the effects of arsenic in minute doses, on the living system, gradually undermining and sapping the fortress of health, that the Italian proficients in slow poisoning were enabled to carry on their murderous acts with so much certainty. Garelli, physician to the Emperior Charles VI., investigated the nature of the aqua toffana, a celebrated slow poison, the dread of nearly every distinguished family in Italy, and found that it was a solution of arsenious acid in aqua cymbalaria. It produced, says Hahnneman, a gradual sinking of the powers of life, without any violent symptoms; an indefinable feeling of illness, failure of strength, fevetishness, want of sleep, an aversion to food, drink, and other enjoyments of life, dropsy generally closing the scene, with black miliary eruptions and convulsions, or colliquative perspiration and purging.

Mr. Clay has postponed nntil next Session his motion on the case of the British merchants who suffered losses by the seizure of their ships and goods in Denmark. The suffers can, therefore, only now hope that a new Parliament will at length do them justice.—*Sun, July 7.*

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